power control signal spread by said means for spreading to the base station.

12. A mobile terminal according to claim 8, wherein said second means transmits said power control signal together with upward transmission information generated by the terminal.

13. A spread spectrum communication system comprising:

a base station for assigning a unique one of second orthogonal codes to each of a plurality of terminals and performing spreading process of a pilot signal by using a first orthogonal code, spreading process of downward transmission signals to be distributed to said terminals by using said second orthogonal codes assigned to said respective terminals, and de-spreading processing of an antenna-received signal by using a plurality of spreading codes assigned to said respective terminals to reproduce upward transmission signals transmitted from said respective terminals;

a plurality of terminals each performing spreading process of an upward transmission signal toward said base station by using a unique spreading code assigned thereto and de-spreading process of an antenna-received signal by using said unique one of said second orthogonal codes assigned thereto;

each of said terminals comprising means for measuring a signal-to-noise ratio through de-spreading process of the antenna-received signal carried out by using said first orthogonal code and a specific orthogonal code other than said first orthogonal code and said second orthogonal codes, and means for transmitting a power control request to said base station depending upon the measured signal-to-noise ratio value; and

said base station comprising means for controlling transmission power of said respective downward transmission signals in response to said power control requests received said terminals, respectively.

14. A spread spectrum communication system according to claim 13, wherein each of said terminals issues said power control request to said base station on the basis of a difference between said measured signal-to-noise ratio value and a reference signal-to-noise ratio value.

15. A spread spectrum communication system according to claim 13, wherein said transmission power control means of said base station comprises means for controlling the power of said respective downward transmission signals so as to make the values of the signal-to-noise ratio of said plurality of terminals nearly equal.

16. A spread spectrum communication system according to claim 13, wherein transmission power control means of said base station comprises means for controlling the power of said respective downward transmission signals so as to keep the values of the signal-to-noise ratio of said plurality of terminals nearly constant.

17. A spread spectrum communication system according to claim 13, wherein transmission power control means of said base station comprise means for controlling the power of said respective downward transmission signal so as to reduce total transmission power of the transmission signals for said plurality of terminals.

18. A spread spectrum communication system according to claim 13, wherein said transmission power control means of said base station comprises means for controlling the power of each of said downward transmission signals so as to be held at a predetermined limit value when a value of the transmission power determined on the basis of power control requested issued from each of said terminals is lower than said predetermined lower limit value.

19. A method for measuring a signal-to-noise ratio in a mobile terminal having an antenna for receiving from a base station a spread spectrum pilot signal spreaded with a first orthogonal code and spread spectrum downward transmission signals each of which is spreaded with one of a plurality of second orthogonal codes and for transmitting a spread spectrum upward transmission signal spreaded with a unique spreading code assigned to the terminal, an input signal from the antenna being de-spread with said assigned one of said second orthogonal codes so that a downward transmission signal destined for the terminal is extracted among said spread spectrum downward transmission signals, said method comprising the steps of:

de-spreading the input signal from said antenna with said first orthogonal code to obtain a first value representing a signal component;

de-spreading the input signal from said antenna with a specific orthogonal code other than said first and said plurality of second orthogonal codes to obtain a second value representing a noise component; and

producing a value of signal-to-noise ratio by using said first and second values.

20. A method for measuring a signal-to-noise ratio according to claim 19, further comprising a step of:

de-spreading said input signal from said antenna with a predetermined spreading code to obtain a de-spreaded input signal, wherein said de-spreading steps with said first and specific orthogonal codes are carried out on said de-spreaded input signal.

21. A method for measuring a signal-to-noise ratio in a mobile terminal having an antenna for receiving from a base station a spread spectrum pilot signal spread with a first orthogonal code and spread spectrum downward transmission signals each of which is spread with unique one of a plurality of second orthogonal codes and for transmitting a spread spectrum upward transmission signal spreaded with a unique spreading code assigned to the terminal, an input signal from the antenna being de-spread with said assigned one of said second orthogonal codes so that a downward transmission signal destined for the terminal is extracted among said spread spectrum downward transmission signals, said method comprising:

a first step of de-spreading the input signal from said antenna with said first orthogonal code to obtain a signal representing a signal component;

a second step of accumulating said signal obtained through the first step for a predetermined period;

a third step of squaring an accumulated result obtained through the second step to produce a value of the signal component;

a fourth step of de-spreading the input signal from said antenna with a specific orthogonal code other than said first and said plurality of second orthogonal codes to obtain a signal representing a noise component;

a fifth step of accumulating said signal obtained through the fourth step for a predetermined period;

a sixth step of squaring an accumulated result obtained through the fifth step to produce a value of the noise component; and

a seventh step of producing a carried of signal-to-noise ratio on the basis of the values of said signal component and said noise component.

22. A method for measuring a signal-to-noise ratio according to claim 21, further comprising a step of:

de-spreading said input signal from said antenna with a predetermined spreading code to obtain a de-spread